will be any cleaner, any healthler and any safer from the cholera. The city government ought to be conducted so as to benefit the whole people, not for the emolument of any rolitical cabal, and since both factions of the republicans have confessed by their furious quarrels that this bill is another political job,

re hope that it will be promptly voted down. We have no special interest in any clique or any party. What we desire is a good city overnment, no matter by whom it is adminisred. This ought to be the standpoint of every citizen and of every member of the Legislature. The political legislation which has been so much in vogue has caused all the trouble in this metropolis, and until such legislation is entirely abanoned we see no hope of any genuine eform. We need no more laws. We only need to have the multiplicity of laws which how remain a dead letter vigorously and effi-ciently carried out. Let the Legislature give as a Board of Control composed of respecta-ble citizens, independent of party, to see that our gove; nment is rightly administered, and all other city bills will be superfluous. The only argument against such a commissi that it will interfere in our politics and require as careful watching as any other department but this argument may be nullified at the very putset by appointing the best men as members of the Board, and by providing for their instant ismissal in case they prostitute their power for partisan or other purposes. We do not advocate this Board of Control for the purpose of removing any of the present officials or changing the politics of the city. We are ics, so long as the former do their duty and the latter does not pervert the municipal government to serve its ends. What we desire and what the city needs is a non-partisan Board, composed of high-minded, representative men, to superintend all the operations of e municipality. Give us that and let the Health bill drop; for then the city can take care of its own sanitary welfare.

GAS EXTORTION.-We see that in the city of London a movement has been initiated to take the supplying of gas from the present companies and to give it to a board of commissioners elected by the taxpayers themselves. When we take into consideration the great disparity of prices exacted by the London and New York companies, the comparison is calculated to swell the tide of indignation which has set In against the extortions of the latter. If in the British metropolis the consumers find six shillines and a dollar of our currency—the rates charged by the companies at each side of Oxford street-extortionate and oppressive, how much more reason have the people of New York and Brooklyn to complain of the prices exacted from them. In the first place we know that the profits of our gas companies are enormously out of proportion to those realized in any other description of husiness. It is true that only a certain amount of dividend is annu ally declared, but this, large as it is, does not represent the surplus of profit actually divided, and which in ten years doubles the amount of

charged are limited by the charters of the com es. So they are; but it is notorious that be limits specified are fixed by the companies emselves, who, in engineering their charters that decency permits. And this, once ched, is again expanded by other charges ich as the government tax and the rent for etres, which swell their profits enormously. Thus the Manhattan Company, in consider-ation of the renewal of its charter for twenty years, undertakes to limit its rates to two dollars and a half per thousand cubic feet; but in violation of its agreement it exacts from the consumers the governmen tax and an increased rent for metres, which renders an already unreasonable rate heavily

A stop must be put to these increasing exactions, or presently the metropolis will bein that it will affect the growth of our population and drive out taxpayers to Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey. The objection that we cannot interfere with the present chartern of the companies is absurd. They have for-feited them themselves by violations of the conditions on which they were granted. If the people of New York will bestirsthemselves at on a and force the matter on the attention of the Legislature, the whole plan of the city supply could be revised and reformed in a few When the bill creating the Board of Municipal Control becomes law it will at once surply the machinery for it. A short act can then be passed abolishing the charters of all the existing companies, and delegating to the new Board the powers conferred by them. In this way we can arrive at an exact periodical statemout of the profits made by the companies and of the catent to which their charges can be reduced. This plan would be a better one for the public interests than that which is proposed for London, because it would afford infinitely less scope for maladministration and corruption—the great dangers to be apprehended if the city authorities undertake the

Literary Intelligence.

Mr. Alfred H. Pratt, of New York, has taken the trouble to complete, arrange and publish a set of "Tables of Square Yards," in which he shows at a giance the measurement of lineal yards, french metres, annes, decimetres, Berlin, Brabant and Vienna ells, when reduced to square yards, and the fractional parts thereof. The Little volume will no doubt be very acceptable to the mer antile community of our seaport cities, as it will anable its members to readily calculate the duties on goods by the square yard as exacted by the present tariff. We believe the work is approved by the ensome and Treasury officials of Now York and Washington.

O. Van Nostraud has published in pamphlet form a collection, by Senstor Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of the various military measures of Congress from 1861–1895. The numeroushile adopted are all given in full, and form a valuable, work of reference. The pamphlet is printed from ad Literary Intelligence.

work of reference. The pamphlet is printed from vance sheets of the Rebellion Record.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Cor., See.

The Connet mail steamship Africa, Captain Monkiey,
til leave Beston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter
act one and at half-past five o'clock to-morrow after-

Gratifying Condition of Affairs in Mississippi.

Centradiction of Senator Sumner's Alarming Statements.

Probable Disapproval by the President of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Closing Anniversary of the United States Christian Commission.

Immense Assemblage and Highly Interesting Proceedings.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Official Programme of Arrangements.

åc. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1866.

GENERAL OSBAND ALIVE AND KICKING AGAINST MR. SUMNER. Ex-Brigadier General E. D. Osband, who was telegraphically reported murdered by the Southerners last month near Pkipworth's Landing, Miss., writes me as

as follows, dated January 28, 1866:—

The tel graph informs me that I am a mur
I decline the honor. I an neither shot no

The tel graph informs me that I am a murdered man. I decline the honor. I an neither shot nor otherwise murdered.

A letter, dated "Gubb's lianche, Skipworth's Landing," stating that the country was unsafe, and that ex-federal officers were in danger when attending to their pursuits without a body-cuard, has been used by Senator Sunner to prove that this country needs federal assistance to preserve order. We can do quite well alone. Some time about Christmas four non-residents of Mississippi and outlaws made a raid upon a northern merchant and killed a negro. The citizons, more than haif of whom were returned Confederats soldiers, turned out es mass and pursued them one hundred miles. Owing to good horses they escaped. This is the only case of violence that has occurred in this part of Mississippi (containing four large counties) since the surrender. Resigned or mustered out federal officers of all grades occupy this country as partners of the owners of plantations, are clearing land, intend to plant cotton and have no thought of a violent death. This county is safe to law and order, safe to the Union, and the residents are as loyal as those of any county of the same size in the North not utterly given over to radicalism. Every plantation is being worked; all owners wont to hire bands, black or white Negro men are given from fitteen to twenty-five deliars per month, with house rent, full rations, fire wood and a large garden for each family, for five and a half day's work per week; negro women, boys and girls in propertion. About half of the bottom lands and one-quarter of the hill lands can obtain hands enough.

General Osband was formerly Major of the Fourth III-nois cavalry, commanded General Grant's headquarters

nois cavalry, commanded General Grant's headquarter oscort till the fail of 1863, and then resign d his position to accept the Coloneley of the First Mississippi colored cavairy, which he commanded till the close of the war. He was a thorough-going abolition robel hater, and cannot be suspected of undue partiality for Southerners.

THE PREEDMEN'S BURRAU BILL will be sent to the President to morrow, and the opin gains ground in the best informed circles that be gains ground in the best informed circles as the not approve it unless materially modified. Among the objections likely to be urged against its becoming a law are the following:—That it applies to Kentucky, at least, unjustly; that it creates a swarm of officers, and thereby greatly increases the expenses of government; that it establishes a judicial system unknown to our form of government, and that it confers too much power on comparatively irresponsible agents. The President may find many others, but these are mentioned as most

CANADIAN APPAIRS.

Since the departure of the Canadian delegation it has transpired that Sir Frederick Bruce is immensely pigased with the demonstrate. His chief fear appears to have been that such trade facilities would have been accorded the British provinces as to build up an identity of interests, and thus weaken their attachment to and dependence on the home government. It is also suspected that our refusal to establish any equitable regulations for exchange of products will lead to confederation between the provinces for self-protection, and thus delay the operation of such natural laws as tend to their absorption by the United States. It is, furthermore, coming to be unthe United States. It is, furthermore, coming to be un-derstood that the prevailing objections to a just system of trade regulations between this country and Canada are more political than commercial, and are almost solely in-spired by England's perfidious behavior during the war. When time has softened this asperity and the commercial advantages of international trade are better under atood, some reciprocity treaty will be a necessity. CLOSING ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—REMARKS OF SPEAKER

COLFAX. The fourth and last anniversary of the United States Christian Commission was to night hold in the Hail of

the House of Representatives. All the seats, both on the floor and in the galleries, were filled at an early hour, and many persons were unable to obtain admittance. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House, or

the floor and in the galleries, were filled at an early hour, and many persons were unable to obtain admittance. The Hon. Schuyler Coffax, Speaker of the House, on faking the chart to preside, said.—

The fearful trial to which our republic was subjected for the preservation of its existence is over. The flower and not who died that the nation might live sleep in their phoody chrounds in village charriyards in cannot furnowed fattic-finite, early present analysis of the control of the preservation of the subsequence of the control of the flower of th

Stanton, "enerals Grant and Sherman, Admiral Farragut and others of the army and navy, Surgeon General Barnes and Chie." Justice Chase, all of which were onthusiastically appla. "ded.

Bov. E. P. Smithfield, Secretary of the Commission, followed with an abstract of "he annual report.

Mr. Charles Demond, of Boe. "on, who wrote the resolutions adopted at the organization, who wrote the resolutions adopted at the organization, and the commission, gave an interesting sketch of its heatory with many thrilling incidents. He exhibited to the "audience a five cent bill, which a widow of eighty, who a "pastor for the soldlers; a silver dollar, the dying gift of mother, and the wedding ring of a widow who had given her

and the wedding ring of a widow who had gi. 'en her only son to die for his country.

Mr. Colfax then stated that at the last anniversary of Mr. Colfax then stated that at the last anniversary the Commission, on the last Sabbath of January, 186. that striking ode, "Your Mission," was sung. Abraham Lincoln, with his still form, his care-furrowed face and his nobly throbbing heart, was here and listened to it, the tears coursing down his cheeks. Subsequently he sent up the programme, which Mr. Colfax exhibited, on which appears the following request in his familiar hand-written, written by that hand now lying cold in the

Mr. Philips, of Cincinnati, then sung, amidst pro-found silence, the beautiful ode referred to. Eloqueni addresses followed by Rear Admiral Davis, Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburg; Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsi General Augur and Rev. G. W. Chodiaw, Mr Philli singing between the speeches "We are Rising as a People and "America." Mr. Chedlaw's speech evoked green

Bishop Simpson delivered the parting speech, summing up the work of the Commusion, its efficient and vital aid to the government, with a glowing cutogy on woman, closing with a brilliant encomium on General Grant, and George H. Stewart, whom he declared to be the Lieutenant General of the Christian Commission.

After Mr. Phillips had sung "Home of the Soul," and Rev. Professor Moss, of Pennsylvania, had delivered the closing prayer, the Hutchinsons sung several odes.

Rav. Dr. Dyer, of New York, pronounced the benediction, and the vast assemblage dispersed.

Chief Justic: Chase, Secretary Welles, Lieutenant General Grant, Admiral Farragut and many other distinguished persons were present.

tinguished persons were present.

In order to keep pace with the demand for currency, it is expected that this week nearly one hundred thousand dollars daily will be printed. Last week the issue amounted to four hundred and five thousand dollars. Of this amount, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars were transmitted to assistant treasurers and designated depositaries, and the remainder to national banks and industrials.

office of Comptroller of Currency, vice Linus M. Price, who is placed at the head of the new Redemption Bureau for Mutilated Currency, which last week cancelled muti-lated "stamps" amounting to sixty-two thousand eight

KENTUCKIANS PRAYING FOR THE PARDON OF BRECK INRIDGE.

A petition has been received here for presentation to

the President asking for the pardon of John C. Breckin ridge. It is signed by upwards of seventy members of entucky Legislature.
THE EULOGY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ECLOGY OF ARRAHAM LINCOLD.

Twenty thousand copies of Bancroft's eulogy have been printed and forwarded by the mail north to-night. Congressmen have been busily at work to-day franking, while their clerks have directed these documents.

while their clerks have directed these documents.

THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

Dr. George H. Perrine, of New York, to day delivered to President Johnson and Mr. George Bancroft copies of the Lincoln medal, struck in bronze, prepared under the auspices of the American Numismatic and Archeological Society, which he was commissioned to present in the name of that association. It was intended to deliver these medals in due form to-morrow as a part of the proceedings at the Capitol; but this could not be done without a disturbance of the previously prepared programme. Both the Fresident and Mr. Bancroft expressed themselves delighted with the medals and the remarkable accuracy of the likeness.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The heads of departments will occupy scale nost to the President, on the left of the Speaker's state.

Officers of the army and may, who, by name, have received the familias of Congress, will occupy and the stable.

Assistant heads of departments, on the left of the Speaker's table.

Assistant heads of departments, Governore of States and Tortritorius, and the Mayorn of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy and directly in the rar of the Toe Utile, Justices and the Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justices and the Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court on the District of Columbia, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court. The heads of lumenasis in the departments will occupy seats directly in the rear of the officers of the army and may?

Representatives will occupy seats on either side of the hall, in the fear of those fiviled, and reserving four lows of state on either side of the main and for Senastors.

The implements gallery will be reserved exchanged to the ladjer, and gallerinen accompanying them, provided with tackets of atmission to the callery.

The galleries on ether side of the hall will be reserved for ladjes, and gallerinen accompanying them, provided with tackets, until hard past eleven o'clock, The front gallery at ten o'clock, and the ladjes gallery at half-past eleven o'clock, will be open to all holders of tackets. The doortweepers will be instructed not to admit any person unprovided with a tacket, and to collect the tackets from those who enter the galleries.

The reporters gallery will be reserved strictly for those reporters entitled to admission into the reporter's galleries of the Senast and of the House will cocupy to the proporters' deck, in front of the Clark's like those of the presentatives will be called to order by the Speaker at twelve o'clock.

The Marine Band, sastoned in the team of the House will occupy as a tat at the labor of the Grean and the Cort of the House of Representatives will be company, and the F

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Lecture by the Rev. Father O'Connor or

Lecture by the Rev. Father O'Connor on the Temporal Power of the Pope.

A lecture was delivered last evening, in the College Hall attached to the Church of St. Francis Kavler, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by the Rev. Father O'Connor, on the "Temporal Power of the Pope." The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly attentive and appreciative sudience. The lecture was one of great interest, and in many pages of the reverse of the lecture was one of great interest, and in many pages. The lecture was one of great interest, and in many passages the reverend lecturer was warmly applicated. There were few questions that excited more interest than the temporal power of the Pope, showing there was more at stake than the mere power over territory. The temporal power of the Pope was distinct from his ecclesiastical authority. One was derived from the founders of the Church. As a temporal power it was confined to the territory known as the Holy See. The Pope had de-

c. ared that in the present state of the world it was necessary, for its welfare, that his authority shou d be sustained. It was distinct from the spiritual functi. Its of the Church. It was, however, necessary for its authority. The first question to be asked was how he g. the this power. Some writers say it sprung the influence and priestoraft. But all reasonable from undue influence and priestcraft. But all reasonable men must a. mit that no power on earth can show bette ince minds at. with that no power on earth can show better authority for the power. The origin of the power is fixed at eleven hund the years ago. Long before this the Popes had become a growth provided the provided and power were left at the possessed, met at all times make their influence folt. Their charities and bounties were great, and riches and power were left at their disposal. The power thus given to them became vested in their hands forever. The people were delighted to the them a pinnacle which made them the more prominent. Their appeals were at all times listened to.

Struck with awe by their presence. Lee went out to confront Attila, who was lating everything waste with fire and sword, and make them desist from his mad career. Gregory the Great fortified flome, making peace and discharging the functions of severeign power. The Popes in a similar way three the shield of their princes. Capityos were restored to liberry by them. The barbarians would one day evin the worst feelings of their nature. Thus changes were not made at once, but people in those days all feit an before the Popes, even hefore they a before the made at once, the princes of Christ. The Emperors a beglected the cares of government. Instead of protecting the people of their substance, supporting delegated tyrant, cowardly and oppressive. The Popes still respected the Emperors authority in all things right, but resisted to the Emperors authority in all things right, but resisted to the Emperors authority in all things right, but resisted to the Emperors authority in all things right, but resisted to the theorem of the form the vengeance of the Emperors authority was that of tyrants, robbing it to prople of their substance, supporting delegated tyrants. Cowardly and oppressive. The Popes still respected the Emperors authority in all things right, but resisted to the common of the popes to take the Pope than the support of the board of the common of the popes to take the Pope than the succession of a people to take the pope the pope to

the shoggest writers, he admitted that all power of government is derived from the people, it can last no longer than for the than it was granged, and to continue 4 longer would be unypation. Republics that I level long had burth and support in times when Cathorioty prevailed among the people. Can a propin who have the disposal of this power give it permanently? To admit this does not destroy the sover energy of a nation. It is holged by the nation for its own benefit, and continues in it by the nation for its own benefit, and continues in it by the nation for its own settled. He did not speak of cases where power was abused and finale ambreview of the perposes for shifth it was formed. But to assert that a nation while no binding arrangement could be made, would be subversive of one own principles and incompatible in one case why should it be incompatible in another it this was not so the will of the people could not be restrained in any way, and majorities may rule without limitation of rate of power, age or sex, and may pace chains upon those who disagrees with them. No government ever established itself on this principle. This would be a ringuisher right, which no nation could incorporate in its institutions, and which no propie over yet claimed, and these would be found in the few cases where it was claimed. Their troe nature indicated their by plungling such claimants under the right shoolings, with their left of the nation. Their stone has been succession of power. Only took who see not their danger, or knowns who hangite they acquire asmathing by their education made a scramble and adopt the only adequate means for their own safety—that of securing the permanent was the sought for the nation. They plungling such claimants under the most shooling of the conditions are completed with, and the people to which make the countries and inferious near a service of the people of the securities of securities of the people who which we have been such the securities of the people to previous the beauting of the peo

force of their logic. (Applause.) It is upon these grounds the Catholic world claim their rights. We hold the Lombards and the people of those territories to their bargain. We cannot abandon the rights we fairly won and so dearly defended—(applause)—and connected with such important interests to the Catholic world. The reverend lecturer these proceeded to relate his caperiences in Rome, illustrating by anecdotes the decorden of the people to the spiritual and temporal rule of the Popes. He then endeavored to explain the origin and to justify the continuance of the Pope's temporal power. God himself geomed to have watched over it. The Italians had a preverb among themselves, that they who lay their hands upon the Pope would be sure to burn their own fingers. Those who raise shouls of thim are like those who are alarmed at the temporary eclipse of the sun or moon. Let them wait as whe, and all wise of the sun or moon. Let them wait as whe, and all wise of the sun or moon to the present state of things to justify this confidence, and he who will place his calculation on the experience of ages would rather stake his whole fortune on the certainty of a Pope reigning in Rome fifty years hence than that a descendant of Victor Emanuel would rule over Italy, or the heir of Napoleon govern France. (Applause.) God had built his Church upon a rock, and the gates of hell could not prevail against it.

The reverend lecturer was listened to with great attention throughout.

The reverend lecturer was listened to with great atten

Opposition to Hishop Potter's Pastoral Christian Union Service at the Church of the

MESSIAH, BROOKLYN.

This church was crowded last evening by those who were interested in hearing some of the members of the Christian Union Association speak on certain parts of Bishop Potter's last pastoral which seemed to favor exclusiveness in the Episcopal Church towards other denominations. This association was organized in 1863 for the purpose of uniting as far as possible all the various Protestant denominations into a communion of faith and fraternity. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New York Enlewship in the Protestant of the Prot New York University, is the President, and among the

New York, was the first to address the congregation He said that, as Christians, we must receiv all who confess in Christ, and it woul

Foundation.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Church Charity
Foundation was held last evening (Quinquages ma) in the
Church of the Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal), Brooklyn. The large characteristics was filled to repletion long tyn. The large of the control of the completies of the boar appointed for services to completies. A half-past seven o'clock the clergymen entered the church drossed in their saccritotal robos. The evening services

dressed in their saccritotal robes. The evening services were then opened, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dillon, Rev. Dr. Haskins, Rev. Professor Seymour, Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, the rector of the church, and the Rev. Mosers. Hopkins, Adams, Droun, Bushnell, Seaferd, Goldsborough and Fellows. At the conduction of the Lessons Rev. Dr. Hoffman, assistant rector of the charch, read the annual report of the managers of the Church charity Foundation, from which we make the following abstract:—

The receipts of the general fund, including a balance from last year of \$2,176 94, and the legacy of Ealbert Washburn and Jane Geralt of \$700, have amounted to \$11,802 50. Of this \$5,000 have been securely invested, in the hope that it may be retained for the purpose of enlarging the present building whenever it shall be deemed expedient to commence this much needed work. Since the last annual report the balance of \$1,500, due to the Brooklyn avings Bank on the mortgare debs, has been paid by the generous donations of the residuary legateer of Miss Forbes' will and other contributions. Four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars have also been given during the past year for the purposes of additional land. With this the Board has made a valuable addition to the property, extending the front east on Herkimer street one hundred and three feet six inches, ditional land. With this the Board has made a valuable addition to the property, extending the front east on Herkimer street one hundred and three feet six inches, at a cost of \$2,508, leaving a balance in the treasury to the credit of the parchasing fund of \$1,782. The Board of Managers deem it important for the more successful administration of the Charity Home, even as at present constituted, that the buildings which they now have should be enlarged and a new one added as soon as practicable. In the Home for the Aged there are twenty six aged women receiving the benefits of the charity; three have died, one dismissed, and four have been admitted during the year. In the Orphan Home there are boys and ninecon children, of whom twenty-four are boys and ninecon the leavest removals have reduced the number to

five below the full limits of the building at its present size. During the year eighteen children have been admitted to the Home, fifteen have either been returned to their families or have been provided with suitable thristian homes. Some of the children are supported by the various Episcopal Sunday schools of Brooklyn, but increased attention is called to this subject. The cost of supporting each orphan in the Home is but sixty deliars per annum.

After the reading of the report the Right Rev. Bishop of Rhode Island presched a sermon from Proverbs six. 26. The sermon was upon the subject of aims giving, and the objects of the Charch Charity Foundation were ably and forcibly illustrated. At the conclusion of the sermon large contribution was taken up in behalf of this philanthropic institution.

A spirited enterprise, directed in the most liberal man-ner, with the view of placing attractive and moral pieces before the public is excellent style, pervades the mans geral arrangements of all the wall ordered places of amosement in the city. The consequence is that these establishments are crowded to their utmost capacity every evening and at the matinees, given in some of them on Wednesday and in others on Saturday afternoon. The advertising columns of the Hanath announce fine and varied programmes for this and the next succeeding evenings of the present week.

weenings of the present week.

WGOD's THRATEK.

Manager Wood has a brilliant attraction at his new and beautiful theatre is Broadway. We may as well, before particularizing it, advise our readers to engage their scats there at as early a moment as possible. Mr. Frank Drow, the celebrated burbasque and character actor, commence as engagement as Wood's this (Monday) evening; but, owing to the fact of Mus Luchle Western appearing there on the light instant. Mr. bear day) evening; but, owing to the fact of Miss Lucilie Western appearing there on the 19th instant, Mr. Drew is limited to aix nights only and the Westerday matines. Mr. Drew was a great favorite, and had very large audiences for a period of ten weeks when last performing in this city, and has suce been endorsed by the people of England, Ireland and Scotland. From the attractions he now offers (pieces admirably adapted for Mr. Wood's establishment) we have no doubt he will be received with a very crowded house. The tell for the week is the two act drama, adapted from the late week is the two act drama, adapted from the late. week is the two act drama, whated from the late Wathington Irving's beautiful take of "Rip Yan Winkie," at present being played with marked success at the Adelphi theatre, Loudon, together with a new version (burlesque) of Mrs. Wood's nevel of "East Lynne," and entitled the Great Wooden. Mr. Drew will be supported by the very talented company engaged at Wood's.

The musical councils the Blank Drewing, but had not

The musical comedy, the Black Deenine, has had such an unqualified success at him Rashton's new theatre, in Breadway, that the manageress, in the exercise of her annelsest judgment, has determined to continue it during this, its third, week. The scenery and appointments of the house are fawr, and the manal ample representation of manuscratters, guests and none will be on the mags. Miss Larry Rashton plays the Black Deenies, supported by Mrs. Macker, Mrs. Mark fimith, Miss Lucia Dean and Miss E. Dudley. The performances will conclude with the musical burdenges, entitled, Between You and Me and the Poit.

Mr. John Z. Owen, the great American comading, filts the Recading theater by his acting in his two reformed councy that, foton Single and The Live in-dian. In defendent to the wishes of the crowds who pay bounge nightly to the guester of the Crown, the minaging of the Broadway announces that he will play Soine Shingle is the first named pipe, as also the chappings

of Tom Brown, a man about town; Mme. Krinolina, fashionable milliner, and Kin-ue-no-ne-aw, an original aboriginal, in the second, during the week. There is

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA ROUSE.

Tony Pastor continues to carry out his original declaration, "A constant succession of novolities my policy,"
to its fullost extent. To-night he will place on the
boards of his Opera House, in the Bowery, a new sense,
tion drama, called Life in Mexico; or, the Patriot's
Daughter, founded upon incidents of the French occupation. In the cast some of the parts are assigned
thus—Nina Garza, the patriot's daughter, and Marco. thus:—Nius Garza, the patriot's daughter, and Marco, a Mexican boy, by Miss Laura Leclaire; Diedrich Vondundersmit, a Dutch trader, by Josh Hart, and Mike Malloy, a Mexican, from Multingar, by Johnny Wild. Miss Mille Ashton, the well known cantatrice, makes a first appearance at the Opera House this evening.

Johnny Mack is a huge attraction, and Tony Pastor himself comes out with two new songs—"Matilda Baker" and the "Bowery Boys."

CHRISTY'S MINSTREAS.

George Christy will produce an amusing, in fact an "excrucating" noveity, at the new Fifth Avenue Opera House this evening. It is entitled Bal Masque des Arions, the standard option of the control of t and has Rumy Sowers, the troublesome doorkeeper, by George Christy; Manager, G. L. Ball; Mr. Fresh, a mem ber of the press, Frank Leatie; Hamlet's Ghost, G. L. Hall; Meg Merriles by Fred. Abbott. Of the other song and acted pieces we may mention "Gaily, the Troube and acted pieces we may mention "Gaily, the Troube dour," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," Plats and Sharps, Two Young Contrabands, Double Song and Dance, and Scenes in an Apple Orchard. Christy's company is acknowledged to possess most excellent to BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The Bryants will give at Mechanics Hall, Broadway, the laughable sketch of The Live Ingin, with Hunked Doree, the Live Ingin, by Dan Bryant; Mr. Pigtail, to bacconint, Nelse Seymour; Mr. Primrose, Nell Bryant; Fanny, Rollin Howard; and Pete, Dave Reed; concluding with How Are You Greenbacks? Song, dane mirth of every description will abound afterwards.

Mesers, Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backes are as popular, agreeable and entertaining as ever at 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. The house is filled to repletion nightly, and the company enters on its forty-first week under the most favorable anaptees. In the original tovetty called Andy Johnson's Proclamation are J. Cooper and W. Fields; and in Adel-Gressy and Norma on a Lark, Heary Rice and W. Bernard. The performances will conclude with the laughable bur losque of the Beverage Gaugers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, RECOKLYN.

Hooley has out a splendid bill, which every person in
Brooklyn will read. He makes are entire and grand
change this evening, bringing out Pongo, or the Mischievous Monkey. The piece is new, and "everything"

else in the house is new and brilliant. MINS MAGGIN MITCHELL. MISS MAGGIR MITCHELL.

This young artists appears in her famous role of Pan chon the Cricket at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to night, under the management of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. The support to be rendered her is of the highest charac-ter. On the fellowing Monday Miss Mitchell commences

an engagement in this city.

an engagement in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr and Mrs. Sarney Williams concluded a most prosperous engagement of four weeks at the Holiday street theatro, Baltimore, on Saturday night. The house was crewded every night, and on many occasions people had to leave the doors for want of room. The season was an immense success. These admirable artists commonce a season of three weeks at Washington this (Monday) evening, after which they will return to No where, we are glad to learn, they will onen

The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S

Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often precickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure rem edy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Combis,

Of every million of Americans, 200,000 are to dynappide. But they are so of their own accord, simple, agreeable, pure and harmless regulable ThTTER at 100 ACM BITTERS there is a ball variety of the "national disease." Statistics processes diminish in number to a ratio with the of the specific.

A.—Sien m Boiler Explosions.—No holler should be without ASIC ROYT'S LOW W TECTOR. Over 5.000 in use. Address JOHN A 30 John street, New York.

A Boon .- Ward's Ladies' Pape and Cuffs. Also thence, wholesale and retail. A wholesale price list, with drawings of different atyles, sent free to U trade. S. W. H. WARD, My Broadway, N. Y.

A .- Uphham's Marachella Causes the half to grow on table heads. Try it and be corrieded. Said by HARNES. 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., 16

A .- Japanese Hatr Stain Colors a Nate rai black of Brown. Only one proparation. Fifty coats born at HARNEY, 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO. 11 115 Franklin street.

Address.—Polisk & Bon, Meerschanes Manufacturen, 622 Readway, near Fourth sizest. Pipes, Cigarholders ont, recurred and repaired. All Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed. Draw-J. R. CLATTON, 10 Wall street, N. T.

A.—Booty and Beauty.—Boots and Shoot of every description, for ladies, gagts and children, cheap, ry RROCKS, 525 Brookers.

E. A. EstroCks, Agent, All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries

ogs sent Broker, 176 Broadw st. Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best ir the moral, harmiess, printing od that the sect of Min

Cristadoro's Hate Dye, Frence rative and Wg depr. wholesele and retail, Na 8 Astr , House, The tya applied by skifed artists.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITE 2 OF 1881.

A further extension of time for presenting Applications for space, at the above connect exhibition, until the test of March test to the above connect exhibition, until the test of March test test of the same test a view to a well actend representation of the member foal inventions of well actend representation of the member foal inventions of the United States, that the number of applications for exact test of the test of

Important to Mipling Comparison.

We would call the attention of those integrated in mining manifestrate to an aftertisement in our mini and under the different formation of "Important to Mining Companies." As Palents the Minere Foundry, Ant Francisco, who has just arrived our city, can be found at the office of R. H. Vanet, Ext.

Impanse Prices Paid 9 or Old Rooks

Hoyal Havana Lettery .- Prince Pate in guit Information (explaine). The highest rates paid for declaration and abstract of metric and other .. TAYLOR & CO., W. abers, 16 Will street, N. Y. Shares Sold .- Pri see Cached and De-

The Power Lity to Sanfajrer with he language states by sains Mrs. Winnish We School Little States and Street Little States and Street Little States and Street Little States and States and

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch